

ABSTRACT

[PROBLEMS] To provide an aluminum alloy fin material for a heat exchanger, which has high strength and high heat conductivity after brazing, and is excellent in the resistance to sagging, erosion and self-corrosion and the in the sacrificial anode effect.

[MEANS FOR SOLVING PROBLEMS] A method for producing an aluminum alloy fin material for a heat exchanger which comprises providing a molten aluminum alloy having a chemical composition, in wt%, that Si: 0.5 to 1.5%, Fe: 0.15 to 1.0%, Mn: 0.8 to 3.0%, Zn: 0.5 to 2.5%, with the proviso that the content of Mg as an impurity is limited to 0.05 wt% or less, and the balance: Al and inevitable impurities, casting the molten alloy continuously into a thin slab having a thickness of 5 to 10 mm by the use of a twin belt casting machine, winding up the slab into a roll, cold-rolling the slab into a sheet having a thickness of 0.05 to 2.0 mm, subjecting the sheet to an inter annealing at 350 to 500 °C, and cold-rolling the annealed sheet with a cold reduction rate of 10 to 96%, to prepare a sheet having a final thickness of 40 to 200 μm , and optionally subjecting the final sheet to a final annealing (a softening process) at a holding temperature of 300 to 400 °C.